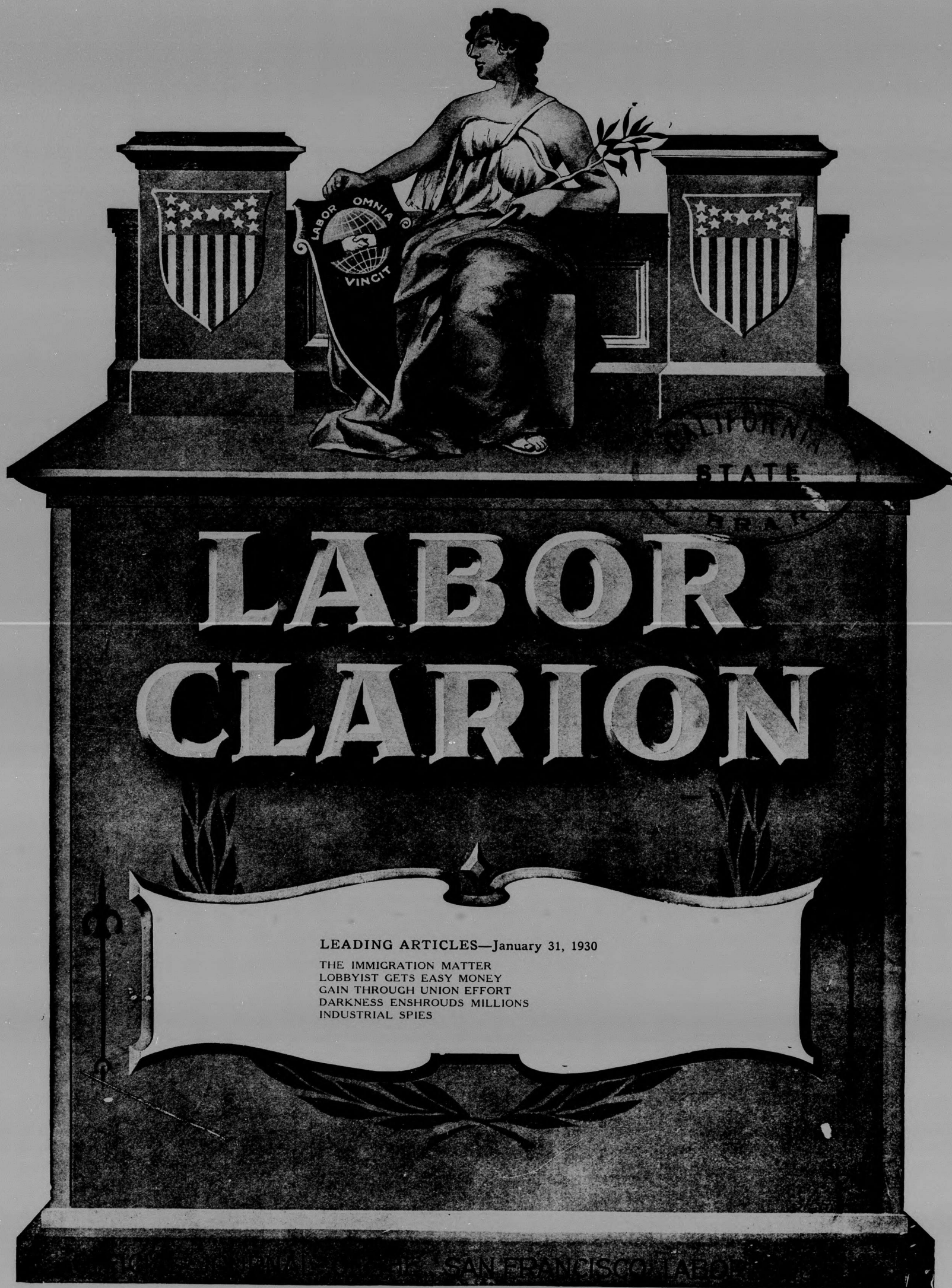




LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 31, 1930

THE IMMIGRATION MATTER
LOBBYIST GETS EASY MONEY
GAIN THROUGH UNION EFFORT
DARKNESS ENSHROUDS MILLIONS
INDUSTRIAL SPIES

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December 31st, 1929

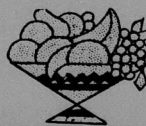
Assets.....	\$125,588,385.23
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	5,450,000.00
Pension Fund over \$670,000.00,	
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MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
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one roof, the prices. It
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We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

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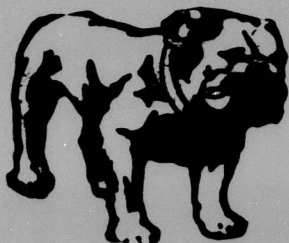
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The new Boss of the Road Men's
Blue Bib Overalls, new patent
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Boss of the Road Men's Kentucky Jeans
Best Grade, Special, **\$2.25**
per pair.....



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THE
STORES
WITH THE
BULL
DOGS**

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Boss of the Road products are all Union Made

POLLARD'S

"Boss of the Road Stores"
2581 Mission, near 22nd St.
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**WE cloth the Entire
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We welcome Credit Accounts
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Near 20th St.

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At 22nd Street, adjoining the Owl Drug Co.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1930

No. 52a



THE IMMIGRATION MATTER



By Alexis B. Bertusi.

December 28, 1929.

Editor the Labor Clarion, San Francisco.

Sir: In his second message to Congress President Hoover, speaking on immigration, fails to notice that the policy of restriction has been so far sadly defective—if not disastrous—because of its failure of being general.

Failure to check immigration from all countries while restricting (in some cases and excluding in fact in others) the immigration from Europe has brought about an exaggerated increase of the Canadian immigration and the well known invasion of Mexicans and Filipinos.

While the talk of "national origins" has been going on for the last eight years and while—in order to prevent the entrance to the more or less fictitious figure of 3,000,000 Europeans—the gain of immigrants (that is the excess of admissions on departures) from Continental Europe less Germany, was annihilated to 375,000 for all the said eight years of operation of the quota law (from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1929), during the same time were legally gained real 762,000 Canadians, 389,000 Mexicans and over 50,000 Filipinos. The gain of immigrants from Great Britain, including Ireland and from Germany, have been 360,000 and 345,000 respectively.

What do the above figures mean?

First, inasmuch that their total, 2,281,000, added to an estimate of 100,000 illegal immigrants per year (mostly Mexican and Canadian), viz: 800,000 for the eight years, makes more than 3,000,000, the very figure that the laws had been designated to reduce, that proves that the quota laws—as restriction of the total number of immigrants is concerned, have utterly failed.

Second, that the present gain in Canadian immigration of 95,262 average per year has more than tripled the average gain of 31,276 during 1901-1921 (fiscal years).

Third, the figure of 389,000 Mexicans means that during the eight years of operation of the quota laws have been legally gained as immigrants, more Mexicans, one time and a half more, than during all the 102 years from October 1, 1819, to June 30, 1921, during which the total gain of Mexicans legally admitted as immigrants had been 261,000 only. And that the eight years' average gain of 47,750 has more than four-folded the average of 11,174 during 1901-1921.

Fourth, the figure of 50,000 Filipinos means that during the last eight years have entered a number of Filipinos ten times the total Filipino population in Continental United States at the time of the 1920 census, which was 5,603 only.

Therefore (fifth) the figures mean also that the respective tripling, four-folding and ten-folding of the gain of immigrants from Canada, Mexico, and the Philippines, have more than balanced the immigration barred from Europe.

The trade unionist who fails to demand the union label, shop card and working button can not claim any credit for advancing the cause of the workers.

Always demanding the union label, shop card and working button is evidence that you are a real live member of organized labor.

LOBBYIST GETS EASY MONEY.

The ease with which "paper" organizations, carrying high-sounding titles, can filch money from so-called "hard-headed business men," is shown in a report by Senator Caraway, chairman of the Senate Lobby Committee.

The report deals with the activities of J. A. Arnold, well-known lobbyist, who is declared to be "utterly without regard for veracity."

Arnold collected more than \$1,000,000 through his Southern Tariff Association, his American Taxpayers' League for "wise revenue legislation," and his National Council of State Legislators for repeal of the Federal inheritance tax.

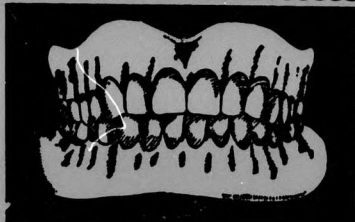
All of these organizations, the report said, were "aliases under which one J. A. Arnold operates, ostensibly to influence congressional legislation, but in fact for the purpose of making a living for himself and a small group associated with him."

After annual audits of the books, all evidences of Arnold's financial transactions were destroyed, only the auditors' report being preserved.

The report said there was "no such thing" as a Southern Tariff Association or an American Taxpayers' League, as neither had a constitution, by-laws or membership, except "contributors."

John H. Kirby of Houston, president of the tariff association, and noted anti-unionist, was classed by the report as the "come-on man" who contributed nothing, but whose name, the report states, "gave only a fictitious virtue and value" to the organization. Kirby is rated as worth \$30,000,000.

Freed of the Communist encumbrance, which all but ruined it, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is pressing forward along the highway of victory and progress. Big strikes were won in New York City a few months ago, meaning much in the way of better life for thousands of workers in the women's garment trades. Now the union has just won a decisive victory in Cleveland, Ohio, after a strike lasting only three days. More than 2000 workers were victorious in all demands but one, in which a compromise was made. The victory gives higher pay and better working conditions. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is very much in the ring and intends to remain there. It deserves the congratulations and support of every trade unionist.



Beautiful Set of Nature Tinted Teeth \$12.50 up

Gold or Porcelain Crowns.....\$5.00
Painless Extracting.....\$1.00
"If it hurts don't pay"

Bridgework.....\$5.00
Gold Inlays.....\$5.00 up
Fillings.....\$1.00 up

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

Credit Given Gladly

DR. J. C. CAMPBELL
942 MARKET STREET

GAIN THROUGH UNION EFFORT.

A list of accomplishments is presented to unorganized Federal employees by the National Federation of Federal Employees in launching a nation-wide membership drive.

For 60 years, prior to organization 12 years ago, Federal employees did not receive a single benefit of general application, said Luther C. Steward, president of the Federation. During the last 12 years they have raised wages, secured retirement annuities, classification for the District of Columbia and legislation to extend it to the field service, extension of the Saturday half holiday, and other benefits.

The present legislative program includes centralization of personnel administration, further liberalization of the retirement law, establishment of a civil service court of appeals, one day's rest in seven for all Federal employees, standardized sick and annual leave, extension of the Saturday half holiday throughout the year, and extra pay for night work and overtime.

"This program is not impossible, if Federal employees join with us," said President Steward. "Proof of this is our gains in 12 years."

The practical trade unionist always demands the union label, shop card or button.

Fully Guaranteed Men's Jeweled

Waltham Pocket Watch

\$12.50

Pay nothing down—75c a week

Accurate time-keeper for the working man.
Full exchange value allowed within 30 days, if desired, on higher price watch.

BROWNE- NOSSUM CO.

Incorporated

2520 MISSION STREET

Bet. 21st and 22nd

EXPERT OPTOMETRIST ON DUTY ALL DAY
Have Your Eyes Examined Free. Glasses on Credit

BENDER'S The Family Shoe Store

2412 MISSION ST.

Near Twentieth

Packard Shoes
for Men

Martha Washington
Shoes for Women

FRANK O'BRIEN
Manager

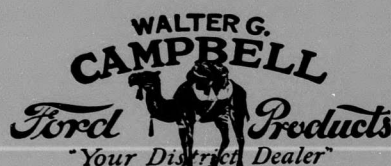
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EDWIN HAYNES
AUTOMOBILE GLASS
Windshields, Side Wings, Beveled Plate, Table and
Dresser Tops—Mirrors
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General Machine Work

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San Francisco California

THE "AVERAGE MAN" AND HIS PAY.

A great many persons have speculated about "the average man" and what he looks like. Not many months ago there was a nation-wide search to find this mythical "average man" and finally a man was discovered who filled what was set forth as the specifications. There was, of course, nothing remarkable about the individual. But what about the income of the "average man," if there is such a man? Something is arrived at through statistics gathered by the United States Department of Labor. For December we learn that there were 4,928,090 workers employed in that month by 34,432 establishments. These workers earned in that month \$132,775,908. One financial writer is greatly encouraged by these figures. They seem to show him that all is well. For the month, also, there was a loss of employment of 3.8 per cent, compared with December of the previous year. Earnings for the month dropped 5.8 per cent in the same comparison. Now just how prosperous were these workers? If you like to toy with long division, try it here. It will show that the average amount of money paid to these 4,928,090 workers for the whole month of December was somewhere around \$28, which, counting out Sundays and Christmas, amounted to just a trifle over \$1 a day, there having been 25 working days in the month. If an average income of \$28 a month means prosperity, then these workers were, on the average, prosperous in that month!

Reports show that retail trade went up to new heights, showing, among other things, that the workers must be possessed of marvelous ability to make money do miraculous things; or else that other groups have fabulous amounts to spend and so spend lavishly. One thing sure, however, is that trade unionism still has a lot to accomplish and that it makes life very much better for those who have sense enough to belong to them.

THE PATRIOTISM OF BUSINESS.

About \$5,000,000 worth of automobile bodies are to be built in Australia this year for "a large American motor car company," says an Associated Press dispatch from Adelaide. Ninety per cent of the work on these bodies will be done in South Australia. About \$1,500,000 in wages will be involved.

The dispatch does not say whether these bodies are to be imported to the United States and whether they are to be only partly finished and brought here for the balance of the work. Many articles, when only partly finished, enter duty free.

It is regrettable that the Associated Press, in this case, did such miserable reporting. It is important to know how many American motor bodies are to be manufactured abroad; it is equally important to know which company is to have the work done and to know where the bodies are to be shipped.

Not many American companies will need so large a quantity of bodies. News about all of the motor car companies constantly appears in print, the output of motor car publicity departments. Only in such cases as this is the company name ever allowed to escape print.

Which company is going to send a million and a half in wages out of the country this year?

Farmer Haye—That Jones boy who used to work for you wants me to give him a job. Is he steady?

Farmer Seede—Well, if he was any steadier, he'd be motionless.—Union Pacific Magazine.

Residence Phone RAndolph 0078
PHIL BENEDETTI
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2980 16th Street, Below Mission
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full paid invest-
ment certificates pay you
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**NORTH AMERICAN BUILDING
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UNDER STATE SUPERVISION
572 Market Street
San Francisco, Calif.

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In a select neighborhood

LOT (25 x 120)

on East side of Fourth Avenue, 125 feet South of Irving Street. This is the only vacant lot on the block and is surrounded by excellent homes. There is a large garage on rear of lot. Near "N" car line and through Duboce tunnel is only 10 minutes from center of town.

An A1 Investment

For information, apply to owner
Phone Market 7070

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PLANTS AND CUT FLOWERS

Phone Mission 3655 RAndolph 3386
3282 Mission Street 4834 Mission Street
Funeral Work a Specialty

Otto Rastorfer P. J. Barchi Gus Corvi
UNION FLORIST
Funeral Work and Decorations
a Specialty
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET
Telephone Market 3285 Near Mission Street

POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.
Manufacturers of
HIGH-GRADE GOODS
Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street
Phone Lakeside 1246
Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street
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Stylish Merchandise**

And you owe it to yourself to do so . . .
Prices are not prohibitive . . . It is smart
to be stylish, and it is wise to be thrifty
. . . Shop at

HALE BROS.
MISSION

CLEANERS ON TRIAL.

For three weeks commencing January 6th, A. J. Bock and Carl B. Schiffler, organizers for the Cleaners and Dyers in this city, have been on trial in the Superior Court, Department 5, Alameda County Court House, on charges of conspiracy to destroy property.

According to the prosecution, the fact that there are several locals of Cleaners and Dyers' Union in this and other states, and as the heads of these locals are friendly and acquainted with one another, constitutes a conspiracy. Says a Mr. Cerf, a prosecution witness, "these locals are even seeking an International Charter from the A. F. of L."

The real crime seems to be that these two defendants, Bock and Schiffler, have been successful in organizing the Cleaners and Dyers in this locality.

To raise funds for the defense of these two organizers, the Cleaners and Dyers' Union, Local 17960, have organized a benefit affair at which a seven-tube radio and an electric waffle iron will be prizes. Tickets are selling for 25c each and may be secured at J. S. Cohen, L. T. D., 1025 Market Street, where the prizes are displayed; and also at the Pool Hall counter of the Labor Temple. The drawing will be held by John O'Connell at the Central Labor Council, Friday, February 21, 1930.

Tickets will also be brought by committees to all local unions and we ask that the locals give them every co-operation. The Cleaners have no International to aid them financially, and must ask aid from organized labor in the bay cities. A. B. ROMERO, Chairman Defense Committee.



UNION MADE

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CAN'T BUST 'EM

WORKGOODS

SERVICE

This Sign

your Guide

To the dealer who gives
real service in a complete
assortment of work and
outing clothing for men
and boys.

ELOESSER-HEYNE-MANN CO.
San Francisco Los Angeles Portland
1928

The Cigarette

With a difference in taste and aroma you just can't get away from.

The Axton-Fisher Tobacco Co. Inc.
Louisville, Ky.

CLOWN

CIGARETTES

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DARKNESS ENSHROUDS MILLIONS.

The extent to which darkness covers the earth is partly indicated in an illuminating and interesting article written by an American journalist, Albin E. Johnson, stationed in Geneva.

Mr. Johnson has made a careful computation on the basis of which he asserts that seven hundred million people are compelled to read a censored press, if they read any at all.

Italy and Spain have a censored press; Jugoslavia, Poland, Turkey and Hungary have a censored press; and there is a censorship in Albania, Russia, and French Syria, where the French government imposes restrictions which it does not impose at home.

The Italian and Spanish censorships are worst. Mussolini tells editors not only what they must not print, but what they must print. Primo de Rivera depends upon getting results by telling editors what they must not print.

The result is a vast army of trained seals who pretend to be editors. As Mr. Johnson points out, most of them would no longer know how to act if they were given their freedom.

It is astonishing that so many people should be deprived of freedom of the press. There can be no development of humanity toward self-government, no development in the real art of living, unless there is freedom to print truth. Ignorance is a terrible thing; ignorance enforced by government is an awful thing.

Mr. Johnson did not enumerate the complete list of nations that have to submit to censorship. Doubtless he did not intend to deal with the Western Hemisphere.

There are few censorships more complete than that in Cuba, where Machado is boss of everything, from the national lottery down.

Even in the United States, where there is no government interference with the right to print, there are other interferences. There are many editors who suppress news because its publication might hurt some favored interest, such favored interests and favored persons being known in trade parlance as "sacred cows," though they are more often white elephants which editors fear but do not often love.

Newspapers in towns of one industry are not often found printing news or editorials that might hurt, or seem to hurt, that industry.

Textile town newspapers are often kind to textile mills, blind to their exploitation and barbarism.

It is that way in steel towns; it is like that wherever a community depends upon some single industrial over-lord. Feudalism, in concept, is by no means dead.

This situation is one that can be met. Nothing helps meet it quite as effectively as the trade union press which daily grows more powerful and able.

Censorship is for the purpose of creating subservency. Democracy cannot tolerate censorship of any kind. See to it that you get the truth.

TRIANON BALLROOM

1268 Sutter at Van Ness

Whoopie Carnival Opening
— SAT., Feb. 8 —

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Pep!
Fun!

Every Night

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BEST VALUES IN RADIO
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1809 FILLMORE STREET
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Phone WALnut 6000 San Francisco
Service from 8:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.

Radio—New 1930 Model

Not \$200, only \$99.50.

Nothing Down—\$2.50 Monthly

J. Raymond Smith Co.1516 FILLMORE
WEST 10102731 MISSION
VALencia 3329**Quality First**

UNITED STATES
L A U N D R Y

Telephone
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Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

"RUN O' THE HOOK"

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

San Francisco Typographical Union is an institution of considerable size, one of more than 1500 members. It is difficult for some to think of a labor union as an institution, and some of its members themselves do not as yet appreciate its many interests and responsibilities. The continued success of this union directly affects the interests and welfare of hundreds of families. The machinery of the organization is such that its officers and members can act without sentiment. When decisions or actions are influenced by sentimental considerations it is the fault of the individual (or individuals) and not of the organization. Its officers and members are not concerned about criticism. Their

main concern is that the organization functioned, by retaining the advances already made while striving toward a better future. * * * That the union is interested in the future is evidenced by the fact that it has spent and is spending large sums in apprentice education that the printers of the years to come may be better mechanics. To date more than \$300,000 has been expended by the parent body for this purpose, and in addition the local union has equipped a school and its committees devote much time to apprentice work. * * * The parent Typographical Union has not forgotten those who were pioneers in the trade union movement, and there has been expended in pensions to its older members more than \$11,000,000; for death benefits, \$6,000,000; and for the maintenance of a home for the aged and ill some \$5,000,000. In addition, \$21,000,000 has been contributed by the members toward the cost of reducing the hours of labor. As a result of the efforts of the International Typographical Union the average

life of the union printer has increased approximately 30 years. * * * This union, like all man-made institutions, has made mistakes, but it is earnestly and honestly trying to be of service.

The following interesting item is from the Pacific Printer and Publisher of December: "G. P. O. Production. 'An Average Day's Production' in the Government Printing Office, Washington, is given by W. A. Mitchell, superintendent of the planning department, as follows:

Ems of type set.....	7,100,000
Halftones and line cuts made.....	300
Sq. in. electrotypes and stereotypes.....	35,000
Forms sent to press.....	550
Pages of book work printed.....	12,600,000
Sheets folded	760,000
Signatures gathered	520,000
Copies wire-stitched	145,000
Books cased in.....	5,500
Copies of publications delivered.....	315,000
Money order blanks printed.....	700,000
Postal cards printed.....	6,000,000
Compensation of employees.....	\$ 28,000
Cost of production.....	42,000

Another interesting paragraph from the Pacific Printer and Publisher follows: "In one line of type there are on an average 35 letters which presents the possibility for the linotype operator to touch 35 wrong letters on the keyboard, 25 chances for a matrix to fail to drop, and 35 opportunities for a transposition. Plain arithmetic shows 105 chances for error in one line. There are on an average 180 lines of type in each column which presents the possibility for 18,700 errors in one column. With seven columns on one page our compilation brings the total of possible errors on one page to 130,900."

Speaking of rain (and who has not recently) Secretary Michelson is in receipt of a letter from A. C. Campbell dated at Suva, Fiji, in which Mr. Campbell states that on the day preceding his letter over 11 inches of rain had fallen within 24 hours, followed in the next 24 hours by more than nine inches. Rivers rose as much as 35 feet, and many of the banana and cocoanut plantations were wrecked. Mr. Campbell is contemplating return to San Francisco soon.

According to Editor and Publisher, the Ridder Brothers have purchased a 44 per cent stock interest in the Seattle Times. The stock was purchased from Col. C. B. Blethen, who had but recently acquired all of the outstanding stock of the paper. Colonel Blethen retains 56 per cent of the stock of the Times and continues as president of the company, to date being the only officer elected. Thus it seems that chain interests have bought into one of the outstanding locally owned papers of the West. In addition to a 44 per cent interest in the Times the Ridder Brothers are heavily interested in the New Yorker, Staats-Zeitung, New York Journal of Commerce, Jamaica (L. I.) Daily Press, St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch, Grand Forks Herald, Aberdeen American and News, and Paterson Press-Guardian.

MAILER NOTES.

By Leroy C. Smith.

Mr. H. I. Mulnikow, of the Labor Bureau, Ltd., having concluded the presentation of his argument for the union on Thursday, January 23rd, the board, at the request of Mr. Norton, representing the publishers, who complained of suffering from a severe cold, adjourned until Monday, January

The First Bank in the
Mission District



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SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT

THE COST—Slightly over One Cent a Day
THE RESULT — Security — No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

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"I'll not
be home
tonight
until rather late."
"I'm not afraid. The
telephone is always
right at hand."

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26th. Mr. Norton expects to conclude his argument for the publishers this week.

Advices received from the mailer battle-front in the east are interesting: "President C. N. Smith, following his usual ethics, 'dropping in,' this time at the Hall Bindery of Chicago (they do the binding and mailing of the Liberty magazine) 'tried' to inform the management that the mailing was not done under union conditions, in that mailers were not members of the M. T. D. U. Management called on mailer foreman for verification. Informed that mailers were part and parcel of the I. T. U., President C. N. Smith was again asked to 'gracefully retire'."

"At the January union meeting of Indianapolis Mailers, Messrs. Smith, Roberts and White addressed the meeting. J. W. White flayed Roberts for bolting the C. N. Smith ticket. In reply, Robert stated he was not sure he was going to run on the McArdle ticket. But two weeks ago, however, the St. Louis Mailers indorsed the McArdle ticket." . . . Smith, in his speech stated "that he had known McArdle for about 30 years, and that McArdle was a 'smooth, cunning, typical politician' and that he (McArdle) was not going to receive as many votes in New York as he thinks he is." Smith further stated "that he had plenty of friends in New York and figured on polling about 400 votes."

It is stated that "after the meeting, White informed a few of the members that Smith would be lucky if he received 10 votes in New York." White further stated that if they lose this latest court action that he (White) would "wash up" and quit. Retire from the Vice-Presidency and not even attempt to run for another term, declaring that if this court action is not granted, the M. T. D. U. will be no more."

"From now on," McArdle stated at a recent meeting of No. 6, "he was going along with President Howard." In accepting the honor "thrust" upon him (request that he stand as candidate for President of M. T. D. U.), he stated "he would do all in his power to effect an honorable settlement with the I. T. U., provided 'the integrity' of the M. T. D. U. will be upheld."

President Howard advocated dissolving the M. T. D. U., which passed in the convention and was carried in referendum by an overwhelming vote, which the Mailer injunction prevented being carried out. Looks as if McArdle is endeavoring to "carry water on both shoulders" by seeking to play President Howard, C. N. Smith, and the

members of the M. T. D. U., one against the other—for McArdle.

At the Seattle convention, McArdle lauded President C. N. Smith to the skies as being a mailer statesman of the first rank. Now, four months later, he tells President Smith to "see the light" and "retire gracefully" for the benefit of the M. T. D. U. Why Most certainly there must be some good reason for McArdle's actions in seeking to shelve President Smith and Vice-President White. In so far as any responsibility is concerned for the predicament the M. T. D. U. is now in, we believe McArdle is just as much to blame as the present officials of the M. T. D. U.

President Smith addressed the January meeting of No. 6. In forceful style, we are informed, he announced "he would be a candidate for re-election." He stated that many of those members who signed the McArdle petition were in store for a big surprise and also that he considered many of the signatures were not genuine. He further stated that just as he had President Howard defeated, he was asked to "retire."

McArdle has been the real president of the M. T. D. U. for many years. He had influence enough to refuse to accept Philadelphia traveling cards when other locals like Boston had to accept them or take the consequences, which led up to Boston breaking with the M. T. D. U. But if elected, McArdle will, with the job of business agent of No. 6 included, draw down a neat yearly salary: President, M. T. D. U., \$75 per month; Business Agent No. 6, at \$157 per week; salary as Third Vice-President, I. T. U., \$25 per month; total, \$9,364; traveling and "other expenses" to be added for, approximately, a membership of 2,100. President Howard receives \$5,000 yearly as President of the I. T. U., an organization of 78,000

members, or \$4,364 less than the Mailer President.

From President Otto Lepp, Milwaukee Mailers' Union No. 23, we received an artistically printed souvenir booklet, with well arranged tables of figures, showing the progress made by the Milwaukee Union from 1909 to 1929, with list of Charter members and officers. The figures show greater progress to have been made during the nine years of the presidency of Mr. Otto Lepp, than previous periods in the local's history. We extend congratulations.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone MArket 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1930

While the Senate lobby chasers are running rings around themselves, finding little substance and making as much noise as possible, invention speeds along the business of making and handling sugar, just as it speeds along every other line of endeavor in industry, displacing men and failing to raise the purchasing power of the smaller number left to man the new machines. Now sugar is beginning to flow in rivers, we are told by Prof. G. E. Bolton, close follower of scientific and mechanical developments. Just as the oil barrel was superseded by the tank car and the pump pipe line, so, it seems, the sugar bag and barrel are being thrown into that limbo of outworn devices and artifices. Their former contents are traveling in liquid form, in bulk. The day may never come when the housewife will carry her sugar home in a bottle, but already many of the products she uses are sweetened with liquid. Under the old system of box cars lined up outside the shipping department of the refinery, where bags and barrels of refined sugar were piled high. When loading time came many men scurried back and forth with their little hand trucks, taking a few packages at a time and trundling them into the car. At the buyer's plant the process was reversed, and from the receiving department and the storage rooms the trundling went on all over the factory, wherever sugar was wanted. By the new system a gravity pipe line from the storage tank in the refinery conveys the liquid sugar to a tank car or tank truck. At the buyer's plant the sugar may be pumped from tank cars to a distributing tank in any part of the building. In 15 minutes, it is said, a quantity of sugar can be delivered that would require three men 15 hours to unload by the old method. Factories that use this new system are also equipped with pipe lines throughout to convey the sugar from the distributing tank wherever needed. This method of handling sugar for quantity customers is dependent upon a recently discovered carbon of unusually high purifying activity, which makes possible the production of a white syrup, as refined as granulated sugar, directly from the raw sugar. The syrup taken directly from raw sugar requires a much higher degree of purification than does granulated sugar, it is said, because the process of crystallization leaves many impurities behind in the residual liquors, from which the syrup must be removed by the carbon.

INDUSTRIAL SPIES

Senator Wheeler of Montana has introduced a resolution in the United States Senate providing for an investigation of private detective agencies and industrial spies, and such an investigation, with open hearings in Washington, would most certainly bring to the attention of the people generally some very interesting facts concerning the practices and policies of the sewer rats that live and grow financially fat by preying upon commerce and industry as well as labor—labor, of course, being the greatest sufferer as a result of their operations.

These elements, the resolution declares, "are detrimental to peaceful relationship between employers and employees and a large number of private detective agencies are obtaining large sums of money from business concerns and organizations by falsely representing movements among their employees, by joining labor organizations and advocating revolutionary methods for the purpose of discrediting said labor organizations, and by manufacturing scares concerning radical propaganda and alleged plans for the use of violence in industrial disputes."

These agencies set up a system of espionage in industry, thrive on the unrest and fear they create, spread false rumors and often bring about strikes in order to maintain their alleged services. As an indication of how they prey upon gullible employers we need but cite the practice of the Burns Detective Agency in sending letters to them offering to furnish complete proceedings of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor for a fee of from \$25 to \$100, when, as a matter of fact, any employer could for 25 cents receive directly from the organization a copy of the printed proceedings giving every detail of the business transacted. The conventions of the American Federation of Labor are always open to the public and there is never any secrecy concerning the things that are to be done or the policies that are to be followed, so that any employer who would pay a fee to any agency or institution for a report of such proceeding surely must be so ignorant as to brand him as unfit to occupy a position of responsibility in any industrial establishment, yet the very fact that these detective agencies continue, year after year, to send out these solicitations indicates that they must find victims or they would discontinue the practice.

An investigation such as that proposed by Senator Wheeler's resolution would undoubtedly receive widespread publicity, be printed in the Congressional Record, and, very probably in pamphlet form, so that it would be possible in the future to keep employers and the public informed as to the exact facts and in that way reduce the chances of these parasites for victimizing decent citizens and bringing hardship and misery upon thousands and thousands of wage earners throughout the world.

Just now the public is getting an inkling as to how these sneaking creatures employed in the prohibition enforcement department of the Federal Government carry on, and there is quite general disgust over the tactics they pursue, but it is a certainty that their grafting and deceit, their maimings and killings are of but small proportions compared with those perpetrated by the privately operated spying systems that are conducted solely for profit.

The very nature of the business calls for the services of individuals who have no morals, who are destitute of consciences and who live like other beasts of prey. A noted editorial writer in this city some years ago said:

"Of course detectives are necessary to our peculiar civilization, but so are sewers and cesspools, and they should be esteemed in similar fashion." One thing is certain, however, and that is that if we are to have such creatures in our midst they should be under rigid public supervision so that their depredations might be reduced to a minimum, and the adoption of the Wheeler resolution would have a tendency to bring about such a condition of affairs.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Of many things the American Federation of Labor is doing through its campaign of organization in the South, not the least is its displacement of communism as an active force among working people. Perhaps Southern employers will never understand just what trade unionism means today as the foe of communism. The trade unions have as their main object the compelling of decent conditions for workers. They will fight for decent conditions, not only in the South, but everywhere. The campaign in the South has no different object than in the North, the East, or the West. If there are backward, exploiting employers in the South, that does not change the objects of trade unionism; it may make it a little more difficult to achieve those objects. But meanwhile, if the employer is compelled to be decent, he is, and not as paradoxically as it seems, being saved from something much worse. He is being saved from communism.

* * *

It happens to be the fact that American trade unions believe in democracy, believe in American institutions, are born of American institutions and will have nothing else, either at the hands of brutal and autocratic employers or at the hands of autocratic, brutal and destructive communists. It happens to be the fact that communism is the foe of every democratic institution—though there are some mental misfits that can not grasp the fact—and it happens to be the further fact that communism and trade unionism can not exist side by side. There has been and still is plenty of communism in the Southern States. There was plenty at Gastonia, there is plenty in Charlotte, and there is plenty in several other places. The logical and inevitable outcome of communist organization is violence and destruction; if communism wins, everything else dies. This is as certain as the rising of the sun. Trade unionism in the South means just what it means everywhere—peace, freedom, democratic practice, decency, self-respect—the finest, truest, best kind of Americanism.

* * *

The tea-sipping intellectuals (why are they entitled to be called intellectual?) never seem able to understand that communism is a real menace to American institutions and it is fair to assume that in some cases there are substantial reasons for the blindness. There are those who cry "red baiters," those who scoff, those who will not see and those who can not see. But the day of their awakening will come. Communism and democracy can not exist side by side, or within the same spaces. The one is the death of the other—the sworn and implacable foe. The mercenary army of communism has had its vicious fling in the South, showing its tactics toward the objective which is never secret, but which is carefully veiled by the apologists as well as by the avowed protagonists. Trade unionism is offering the industrial life of the South the one and only possible protection against destruction. There is as little sense in underestimating the strength of the communist machine as there is in misunderstanding its aims.

A well-known speaker lectured to the members of a literary society, and at the end of his address the secretary approached him with a check. This he politely refused, saying that it might be devoted to some charitable purpose.

"Would you mind," asked the secretary, "if we add it to our special fund?"

"Not at all," said the speaker. "What is the special fund for?"

"To enable us to get better lecturers next year." —Chicago News.

WIT AT RANDOM

"That man is so honest he wouldn't steal a pin," said the admiring friend.

"I never thought much of the pin test," answered Miss Cayenne, "try him with an umbrella."

Asked to pray for warm weather so that her grandma's rheumatism might pass away, a five-year-old girl knelt and said:

"Oh, Lord, please make it hot for grandma."

Ella Wheeler Wilcox began one of her poems with the line, typical of her style:

"My soul is a lighthouse keeper."

The printer made it read in print, thus incurring her eternal ill-will:

"My soul is a light housekeeper."

An old lady took a flapper to task who was smoking a cigarette in a long amber tube.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," said the old lady. "I'd just as soon get drunk as be seen smoking."

"Well, who wouldn't?" said the flapper.

"Rastus, how is it you have given up going to church?" asked Pastor Brown.

"Well, sah," replied Rasus, "it's dis way. I like to take an active part an' I used to pass de collection basket, but dey's give de job to Brothah Green, who returned from the war."

"In recognition of his heroic service, I suppose?"

"No, sah. I reckon he got dat job in recognition of his having lost one o' his hands."

"You know, dad, he always said he'd never marry until the right girl came along."

"Well, how does he know you are the right one?"

"Oh, I told him I was." —Tit-Bits.

"What happened to your face?"

"Had a little argument with a fellow about driving in traffic."

"Why didn't you call a cop?"

"He was a cop." —Brooklyn Eagle.

"The rapidly increasing divorce rate," remarked the wit, "indicates that America is indeed becoming the land of the free."

"Yes," replied the prosaic friend, "but the continued marriage rate suggests that it is still the home of the brave." —Epworth Herald.

Mother—What did your father say when he saw his broken pipe?

Innocent—Shall I leave out the swear-words, mother?

Mother—Certainly, my dear.

Innocent—Then I don't think he said anything. —Montreal Star.

Ship's Cook (to new helper)—Ever been on a ship before?

Helper—Sure. I was a gunner in the navy.

Cook—Well, start right in and shell the peas.

"Willie," said the Sunday school teacher very severely, "you shouldn't talk like that to your playmate. Had you ever thought of heaping coals of fire on his head?"

"No, ma'am, I hadn't, but it's a peach of an idea."

Teacher—When was Rome built?

Percy—At night.

Teacher—Who told you that?

Percy—You did. You said Rome wasn't built in a day. —Boston Transcript.

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers. Etc., Etc.

Q.—Who said: "We want more schoolhouses and less jails, more books and less arsenals, more learnings and less vice, more leisure and less greed, more justice and less revenge—in fact, more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures, to make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful, and childhood more happy and bright?"

A.—Samuel Gompers.

Q.—How many labor banks are there in the United States?

A.—Twenty-two, according to the latest figures, compiled by the industrial relations section of Princeton University.

Q.—What is the best known example of union-management co-operation?

A.—Co-operation in the shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, known as the "B. & O. plan."

Q.—What trade union is now conducting a nation-wide advertising campaign against "canned" music in theatres?

A.—The American Federation of Musicians, Joseph H. Weber, president.

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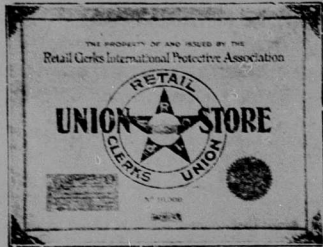
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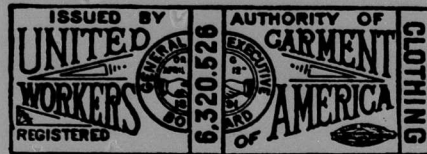


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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Meeting of January 24th.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President William P. Stanton.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Musicians No. 6, W. A. Weber, A. Greenbaum, Karl Dietrich, Harry Lowenstein, G. W. C. Kittler, Frank Barnett, A. J. Haywood. Garage Employees, Charles Owens, G. H. Melcher. Egg Inspectors, D. W. Scott, W. F. Streen. Butchers No. 115, J. Y. Henderson, Frank Flohr, Walter Murray, Frank Stahl, George Richardson, Victor Basso, Frank Brady, M. S. Maxwell. Bookbinders, Fred Dettmering, Maurice O'Connor, John Gordon, Ella Wunderlich, Loretta Kane. Letter Carriers, John C. Daly, James Coleman, Louis Moriarty, Al. Bosse, Nate Cohen, Joseph Serratto, John Porter. Janitors No. 9, May McCullough, G. Magnuson, T. Shea, J. Charcho, T. Moore. Retail Drivers, W. R. Otto, L. Mullin, F. Asmusen. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the American Federation of Labor, with reference to welding, and recommending that workers using this "tool" be advised to join the organization having jurisdiction over the class of work done where the tool is in use. From Upholsterers, Carpet and Linoleum Mechanics, inclosing \$20 as a contribution toward the organization campaign in the South. From North Beach Promotion Association, indorsing the proposition of election of members of the Board of Education. From the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, thanking the Council and affiliated unions for the assistance rendered the Steele Brothers while in this city. From the United States Department of Commerce, appreciating the reception and courtesies extended to Julian Arnold, its representative when he gave his recent talk before the Council. From E. N. Nockels, general manager of Station W. C. F. of L., with reference to its course in Radio and Television which is furnished free.

Requests Complied With—From Felton Taylor, requesting co-operation our various organizations in obtaining a full and complete census of the people of the city. From Akron Building Trades Council, with reference to the Akron Times-Press which has recently let a contract to a non-union concern for the erection of a new million-dollar plant at Akron, Ohio, and requesting our support and co-operation in obtaining a satisfactory adjustment of same. From Office Employees Union, with reference to Standardization and requesting

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C. H. Ashley, Pres.

the Board of Supervisors and the Civil Service Commission to proceed with haste in the disposition of same.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of application for affiliation from the Cap Makers' Union, committee recommends the application for affiliation be granted and the usual application fee be paid. In the matter of complaint of Mailers' Union against the firm of Matli Mailing Company, your committee recommends that it be laid over one week and the Executive Committee of Mailers' Union requested to attend the next meeting of this committee. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Delegate Dressler stated that the ladies' silk hosiery bearing the union label are very good and urged the delegates to purchase some for their families. Teamsters No. 85—Delegate McLaughlin called to the attention of the Council the dereliction on the part of the unions in not contributing to the campaign of the A. F. of L., in their activities to organize the southern states.

New Business—Supervisor Gallagher addressed the Council and gave a very interesting account of the labor movement throughout the years.

Moved, that the Hollywood Dry Corporation be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Carried.

Moved, to protest to the Board of Supervisors the indiscriminate granting of permits to laundries in this city. Motion carried.

Moved, that when we adjourn we do so out of respect to the memory of former delegate James J. Flynn. Motion carried.

Nominations—President, R. H. Baker. Vice-president, S. T. Dixon and Anthony Noriega. Secretary-Treasurer, John A. O'Connell. Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien. Trustees, Charles Child, Wm. Granfield, James E. Hopkins.

Executive Committee, Joseph Blanchard, James Coulsting, H. J. Crowley, John C. Daly, Pierre Flaherty, Wm. Granfield, Manuel Jacobs, George Kidwell, George Knell, Wm. McDevitt, John F. Metcalf, Laura Molleda, Anthony Noriega, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. P. Stanton.

Organizing Committee, Anthony Brenner, Geo. Cullen, Joseph Dodge, B. E. Hayland, Theodore Johnson, Robert Leipnik, M. S. Maxwell, Lee Phillips, Thomas Rotell.

Law and Legislative Committee, R. H. Baker, Emil G. Buehrer, Charles Child, Henry Heidelberg, James Hopkins, Theodore Johnson, George Kidwell.

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Directors of Labor Clarion, Wm. T. Bonsor, James Coulsting, M. E. Decker, George Hollis, Stanley Roman.

Receipts—\$611.10. Expenses—\$293.70.

Council adjourned at 9:55 p. m., out of respect to the memory of former Delegate James Flynn.
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secy.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Embassy Theatre.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Royal Theatre.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 9 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 51 Rae.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.
Cleaners and Dyers—Meet 2nd Thursday at Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, 8:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters No. 87—Meet 1st Thursday, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 4th Thursday evenings at Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Room 842, Pacific Building.
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday—273 Golden Gate avenue.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Ferry Building.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate avenue.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3953 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Mrs. Miller, 1640 Lyon.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 868, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m.; 2nd and last Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.